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FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

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35425 SUB A

X. De Valera and Japanese & German diplomats in Ireland

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Eire: Axis Listening Post

WHEN I TRAVELED across Ireland last spring, on the way from Foynes to London, the countryside was as green as the shamrock. The stone fences, the soft rain, the gray city of Limerick, the small warmth of a peat fire in the hotel sitting room, all this was the Ireland of romantic tradition.



CHILDS

It was the Ireland of Yeats, Lady Gregory and A. E., the great poets and singers, many of whom were statesmen, too. It is true we've romanticized Ireland, and it's not to be wondered at. There never was a people of such charm and such poetry.

But now the harsh fact of war has caught up with the legend. It is a matter of life and death and the success of an effort on which we are staking the outcome of the war.

The isolation of Ireland by Britain's action in stopping all travel is not the end. Both diplomatic and military experts are convinced it will not put a stop to the espionage. They believe the danger will be removed only when the German and Japanese representatives directing the spy work are sent out of Ireland.

WHILE TRAVEL between Great Britain and Ireland is all but eliminated, it is not possible to close the border between Northern Ireland and independent Eire. Too many people must necessarily pass back and forth in the course of their daily work. This leaves the door part way open.

Prime Minister De Valera's note on the presence of German and Japanese diplomats (real word: spies) was full of earnest conviction. But there were many weaknesses in it.

For example, he said the total number of persons suspected of engaging in espionage and now held in Irish prisons is 12. Of this number 10 are foreigners and two are citizens of Eire. Included are the five Nazi parachutists who were captured after being dropped on Ireland with complete radio sending equipment.

De Valera's government has undoubtedly tried hard to root out the intelligence system estab-

lished by the Axis in Ireland. But it is beyond belief that after four years and a half of war the extraordinarily effective German espionage system should not have sent more skilled operatives into a listening post on Britain's doorstep.

The Prime Minister's statement does not include members of the Irish Republican Army who have been jailed during the war. Active members of the IRA are fanatical foes of Britain and, in a sense, enemies of De Valera's government because that government has of necessity cooperated with England in order to survive.

According to information from the Irish Legation here about 400 IRA members have been arrested under security laws and put behind bars. Here again, however, considering the bitterness of the past and the size of the population—about three million—the number is extraordinarily small.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Handwritten signatures and initials

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94-35425-A

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87 MAR 21 1944

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This is a clipping from page 13 of the Washington Post for MAR 17 1944 Clipped at the Seat of Government.

62 MAR 28 1944

~~THE GOVERNMENT~~ of Eire makes much of the fact a secret radio sending set was seized in the German legation. Although it is little known, the same thing happened in Washington just before Pearl Harbor with the seizure in the German embassy of a powerful set that had been used to send secret messages to Berlin.

Our security officers did not deceive themselves that this meant automatically the end of espionage reports to German headquarters. They knew it would make it harder for the Germans who would have to set up a new secret channel of communication. Only with Pearl Harbor when all Axis agents were swept out of the country was it possible to feel relatively secure.

The Irish have suggested a parallel with Turkey and Sweden. Technically it exists—they are both neutrals having Axis representation in their capitals. But it is geography that counts here. Neither Sweden or Turkey happens to be next door to the invasion.

The smaller countries of Europe are fearful for their sovereignty. They are suspicious of talk of the "three big powers" and how they are to dominate the postwar world. Finland has now stubbornly refused to consider the Russian peace terms.

Yet they must come part way in cooperation. And that goes for Ireland in this moment when so much is about to be risked.

This is a clipping from
page 13 of the
Washington Post for

MAN 2/11/41
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Atkinson On Russia

THERE ARE many reasons why Moscow should be angry over the articles written by Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times after 10 months spent in Soviet Russia. But there is one special reason for Russian irritation.

That is because Atkinson says clearly and firmly that the government of the Soviet Union today is a reactionary government. He hits directly at the illusion which many liberals throughout the world have continued to cling to. That is the illusion that the Moscow government must be for the best since it constantly protests that it intends to usher in the millenium for the toiling masses.

It is a hope that dies hard in a world dominated by power, on the one hand, and misery and wretchedness on the other. It is a hope that Americans, with the idealism which is so strong a part of the American character, are peculiarly prone to.

But only those who prefer to be blind can any longer cherish the belief that the government of the Kremlin is anything but reactionary and repressive. Their repressions abroad have become well known. Atkinson, in his articles, was talking about reaction and stultification at home.

ONE TEST he applied was in the arts, a field with which he is familiar through his years as a dramatic critic. He says that the Russian theater is dull, lifeless, unimaginative. This confirms what others have said.

Even in the department in which they excel—the ballet—they lack creativeness. While they have lavish technical resources, they tend to fall back on such hackneyed pieces as Tschaikowsky's "Swan Lake." This is in striking contrast with the ballet in this country, which has branched out in all sorts of experimentations—some of it silly, but some of it vigorous and alive.

In literature some good writing came out of the war, on the reportage level, such as Konstantin Simonov's "Days and Nights." But this is a long way short of the great tradition of Russian literature, which includes such figures as Tolstoi, Dostoievski and Chekov, who wrote in spite of the repressions of the czars.

It seems to me that you can

free
apply test after test to show that the regime in Russia is in reality reactionary. Take the position of women, long regarded as the test of the intentions of a society. From the extreme of postcard divorce and legalized abortion, the Soviet Union has swung to the other extreme of repressive laws on birth control and abortion that go along with rewards to mothers for producing many children. The technique used to stimulate population growth resembles in some ways the methods used by Hitler and Mussolini.

When Averill Harriman returned from more than two years as Ambassador in Moscow, he reported that never at any time did he attend a function where women were present. Granted the stringencies of the war, nevertheless the atmosphere among the ruling clique seemed to be one of harem-like separation between men and women. Women in the Soviet Union do, of course, the same work that men do; and during the war they fought side by side with men, showing the same courage and resistance.

THE MOST disturbing note in Atkinson's articles did not concern this reactionary quality. After all, we "got along" with a reactionary czarist regime and we should be able to "get along" with this regime. The most disturbing statement he makes is that the small group in the Politburo, the governing power in Russia today, suffers from such a complex of suspicion and isolationism that it amounts to "group paranoia."

Hitler and the men around him suffered out of fear and suspicion from a paranoiac compulsion to conquer the world. Their pathological suspicions would never let them accept peace on any other basis than total rule. If what Atkinson says of Russia is even partly true, then the world is indeed in a bad way, and any peace must be merely a pause between wars.

Reactionaries here in our own country will be gladdened by this newest confirmation of the flaws in the Russian system. They will probably ignore Atkinson's advice to his own countrymen:

"In competition with Russia, which is a dynamic force in the world, we have to maintain our supremacy by growth that is also dynamic. We have to increase production and raise standards of living on a dynamic scale."

We have a chance such as rarely comes in the history of any people to show what a free democracy can achieve in the good life. Instead, at this moment we seem to be heading toward the old boom-to-bust cycle.

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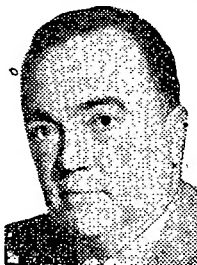
59 AUG 2 1946

Marquis Childs

Threat to security

WASHINGTON.—The current Red scare is being whipped up into a kind of typhoon of hysteria. As it whirls, it acquires new momentum, feeding on the perfervid rumors of the frightened, the frustrated and the insecure.

This is a strange way for the most powerful nation in the world to behave. Quite apart from the damage it may do to our freedoms, it is in itself a threat to security.



J. Edgar Hoover

To make proper judgments in world issues, we must have objective information. We must weigh events calmly. That cannot be done in an atmosphere of hysteria.

Here are two examples to show how the scare can work against our own interests. They may be minor but I believe they are symptomatic of what is happening.

A lesser official in one of the government agencies returns from eastern Europe with important information about one of Russia's satellites. He has acquired knowledge that puts the satellite country in a more favorable light. Feeling the blast of the Red scare, he asks his chief, half humorously, half seriously, "Do you think they'll take me for a Communist over at the State Department when I pass this on?"

ONE of the keen younger men in the State Department is a liberal about whom there has never been any suspicion of Communist connections. Yet he is given a sense of insecurity by what is happening. He says he understands that in the State Department's loyalty check they ask you whether you are in favor of the Taft-Hartley act and tax reduction. He cannot see what those two domestic issues have to do with loyalty to the American form of government.

The State Department's loyalty check is continuing. A three-man board passes on recommendations made by the FBI. The board may order a reinvestigation or it may order the employee fired or retained.

Such a check was undoubtedly necessary. If it had been done quietly and efficiently, within prescribed official limitations, a minimum of harm would have been done.

WITCH-HUNTERS in and out of Congress are interested in headlines. The headlines often impede the work of the FBI, which is an efficient technical organization that necessarily works for the most part without publicity.

One of the most ominous developments in the Congress now winding up its first session was the attempt on two or three occasions to give the FBI discretionary powers—that is to say, policy-making powers. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, does not want such powers.

If those who are promoting the Red scare persist in their sensationalism, they may in the end do more harm than could conceivably have been done by the handful of disloyal persons in the government. They will end by sowing such suspicion that government will be gravely handicapped. Men with honest convictions will not work under a cloud of suspicion.

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Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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CHICAGO DAILY TIMES

July 25, 1947

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FBI
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41 AUG 14 1947

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Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Peril For Science

"WE CANNOT drive scientists into our laboratories; but, if we tolerate reckless or unfair attacks, we can certainly drive them out."

The profound truth of those words spoken by President Truman should be pondered by every American. The President was addressing the centennial meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington.

His words go to the root of the matter in this moment of tragic uncertainty. In the immediate past is repeated proof of the truth of his statement. In Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy the scientists were literally driven out of their laboratories.

Many of them sought refuge in this country. It was the knowledge of Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Lise Meitner, Niels Bohr that helped make possible the discovery of atomic fission.

Germany's scientists were herded into what amounted to concentration camps, watched over by gauleiters. It is hardly surprising that German research on the atom did not progress much beyond the theoretical stage.

The wonder is that German science contributed as much as it did to the German war effort. But the base of German science goes a long way back into the past. It goes back to the great tradition of the German Universities, when scholars from all over the world went to Heidelberg and Bonn. You do not destroy that kind of foundation overnight.

THE IMPORTANT fact for us, however, is that it can be destroyed. The Nazis, once they had come to power, showed how quickly you could squeeze the life out of a free institution. They succeeded in driving the free spirit of inquiry out of the lecture hall and the free spirit of research out of the laboratory.

The question today is whether scientists in this country do feel intimidated and encroached upon. They feel that they cannot work for the Government without subjecting themselves to suspicion and humiliation? This is no academic question, since the Government, through the Atomic Energy Commission and a half dozen other agencies, is supervising research vital to future security.

It seems to me that evidence is growing to show the answer to the question must be yes. The latest piece of evidence is the telegram from which the President quoted in his speech to the scientists. It was signed by eight distinguished men of science, none of them among those publicly harried by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Heading the list of signers was Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Another signer was Philip Morse, a distinguished atomic physicist.

UNTIL recently Morse was director of the laboratory on Long Island operated by the Atomic Energy Commission. He resigned, stating publicly that the chief reason was that he could not work or get other scientists to work in an atmosphere of smear and suspicion. Morse has gone back to his professorship at M. I. T. convinced that the atomic energy project is definitely being retarded by current attacks on scientists.

The trouble, it seems to me, goes back to the attitude too common when the Army ran the Manhattan Project during the war. Scientists got the feeling then, and with reason, that they were looked upon as long-haired eccentrics who had to be closely watched lest they give away vital secrets. This was a funny business, so the attitude went, and too bad you had to bother with queer people like scientists.

Some scientists may be more temperamental than ordinary people. But to regard them as long-haired eccentrics, subject to constant surveillance, is to take an attitude that can properly be called Fascist.

Scientists do not want to be singled out for special treatment. They do not want either to be put on a pedestal or to be considered a separate and dangerous class. They share the feelings of ordinary human beings and some among them, as the Canadian espionage inquiry showed, fell for communism and the enticement of the Communist conspiracy.

The House Un-American Activities Committee is building up to a public atomic inquiry. If that inquiry swipes all scientists and science, further harm will be done. After all, only scientists can conduct scientific research.

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Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Division In The Pentagon

THE HARSH facts are catching up with the convenient myth that the armed services have been unified. Propaganda cannot cover up the truth, which is that rivalry between the services is almost more acute than it was before passage of the National Military Establishment Act.

The official damper put on by the White House may keep the current squabble over the budget behind closed doors. But it has not put an end to the dispute.

The civilian and military heads of the three services continued to press their separate claims. Within the Bureau of the Budget, which must send final figures to Congress, they are complaining that no one in the Pentagon Building seems to be even close to resolving the quarrel. The only answer is to hint that the total must go above the 15-billion-dollar ceiling, so that each service will get everything it asks for.

All this is pointed up by the report of the Committee on the National Security Organization of the Hoover Commission to Reorganize the Government. Chairman of that committee is Ferdinand Eberstadt, who was frequently mentioned as Secretary of National Defense in the event Governor Dewey had been elected President.

EBERSTADT and the majority of the committee recognize an "improvement" under the unification bill, but they also recognize the serious obstacles in the way of any real unification with the present top-heavy setup. Army, Navy and Air each has a separate Secretary, an Undersecretary and two Assistant Secretaries, while the Secretary of National Defense, supposedly top dog, has no assistants and no adequate staff.

The Eberstadt committee also recognizes the weakness in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where each service chief has the veto power and there is no over-all military chief. Timidly and tentatively, Eberstadt and the committee propose that the Secretary of

Defense be given a principal military assistant and that a military man also be named to represent the Secretary on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As representative of the Secretary, he would act as umpire in referring disputes to his boss, but he would not have power to end those disputes.

Two dissenters on the Eberstadt Committee are much more forthright and courageous, and it happens that the two dissenters know far more about the military establishment through direct experience than any other committee member. One is John J. McCloy, who served as Assistant Secretary of War to Henry L. Stimson throughout World War II.

McCloy proposes a Chief of Staff for the Joint Chiefs who would have final authority to resolve major service differences. He points out that the same arguments now being used against such a No. 1 chief were used when the Army was reorganized and three separate chiefs of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry were merged into one.

AT THE same time, McCloy scoffs at the "man on horseback" argument, which is often raised to question the extraordinary power of such an individual. As he points out, most men on horseback in recent times have been civilians and more often than not military men have fended to be a restraining force.

But the really vigorous dissenter is Robert P. Patterson, who was Undersecretary to Stimson and Secretary of War prior to unification. Bluntly, Patterson says that the present setup may have created more divisiveness than unity. It has certainly not brought about the economies that are possible, he adds.

With the forthrightness that characterized his wartime service, Patterson recommends that the top-heavy system of three separate Secretaries, Undersecretaries and Assistants be abolished. In its place he would have merely the Secretary of Defense, who would have two Undersecretaries and one or more assistants. The latter would not be special

pleaders for Army, Navy and Air Force.

Patterson is favored by some influential groups as successor to Secretary of Defense James Forrestal if and when the latter resigns. In his zeal to prosecute the war with every possible ounce of energy that could be spared from the civilian economy, Patterson often offended those who were plugging business and pleasure as usual.

It is hard to see how the present setup can continue. A recent magazine article by Forrestal suggesting that all—or nearly all—was sweetness and light had caused wry laughter in the Pentagon. The bickering and divisiveness would seem to invite another Pearl Harbor. Congress returns in less than a month with signs that an accounting will be demanded.



Childs

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
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Mr. Gurnea _____
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WASHINGTON POST

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62 JAN 14 1949



Localities Want FBI Assistance

By Marquis Childs

Washington, Dec. 19 — One of the agencies most heavily burdened by the present crisis is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. To the harassed men who run the FBI it sometimes seems that they are called upon to investigate everybody and everything.

New loyalty laws, such as the law requiring that all science students receiving Federal aid be investigated regardless of whether their work is secret or non-secret, constantly pile up the work. Most disturbing is the growing tendency to try to push onto the FBI responsibility for local law enforcement.

The Dept. of Justice is under pressure from some members of Congress to make a drastic change in procedure. A memorandum to Atty. Gen. McGrath signed by several members of the House recommends that U. S. district attorneys be permitted to call on the FBI for assistance when local law enforcement officers are unable to cope with a local crime situation.

While the district attorney's request would have to be approved by the Attorney General, this would be no real safeguard. Inevitably there would be political pressure behind the local U. S. attorney's request and it would be impossible to say no.

The tendency would be to pass the buck to the FBI. It would be the perfect out for the mayor in whose city law enforcement had broken down. If the FBI failed in a cleanup, the mayor and his police force would feel they were absolved for their failure. And the graft and corruption, which are so often at the bottom of the failure to enforce local laws, could go merrily on.

J. Edgar Hoover is strongly opposed to such a change which would require a Congressional amendment to the law that now governs the operations of the FBI. McGrath is also opposed to the change. He points out that it would make the FBI a national police force reaching in to every corner of American life. This is what critics of the FBI accuse the agency of seeking to become.



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163 APR 28 1953

Curiously enough those inclined to talk most loudly about statism and big government are ready and even eager to put new burdens on the FBI. They do not seem to realize that this is a confession of the breakdown of local authority and responsibility. It is an admission that a centralized government with a Federal police force is essential to maintain ordinary order and decency.

As the work load is piled on the FBI, it becomes more difficult to focus on the vital task—to maintain the internal security of the United States.

Today this is a formidable responsibility. Internal sabotage in the event of war is one of the main objectives of Communism. The FBI must be unceasingly alert to avert the kind of Pearl Harbor which would consist of the sabotage of vital defense plants and transportation centers.

This must be done within the framework of the civil rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. In recent years Hoover and the FBI have tried to stay strictly within that framework.

But repeatedly Hoover has made it clear that he does not want the kind of extra curricular powers Congress has from time to time tried to saddle him with.

No institution in America is above criticism and most of our institutions of government come in for a lot of unfair criticism. But so long as the FBI maintains the record it has, there need be no fear of criticism. The place it has built for itself may be almost too high as witness the efforts to bring it in as the magic cure-all for every local crime situation.

Poison Of Distrust

By Marquis Childs

Superintendent Corning's Ban

THE WAY in which the poison of distrust is corroding normal relationships in America was brought home to me the other day with singular force. It is a corrosion — in part the result of the Communist conspiracy, in part deliberately exploited for political ends — which threatens to eat deeply into the core of American faith in a free society.



Childs

I received a letter recently saying that I was to be invited to speak at the centennial celebration of Miner Teachers College in the District of Columbia. Miner is one of the oldest Negro normal schools in the country. A little later came a note saying that since plans for the observance had been changed, no invitation would be forthcoming.

The incident was forgotten until some facts were brought to light by The Washington Post. My name along with those of three other prospective speakers, was submitted to the House Un-American Activities Committee by Superintendent Hobart M. Corning of the Washington school system for "clearance." Corning received a report that all four names were "listed" in the committee's files and consequently he ruled that they could not speak at the college.

If this were not in all its implications so outrageous, it would be downright farcical in its revelation of the fantastic length to which timidity and cowardice and a kind of political blackmail can go. But it is not funny. It is a symptom of sickness and it has made me both angry and disgusted.

WHEN I called on the House Un-American Activities Committee, I was told there were two "listings" of my name. One was for the sponsorship in 1937 of something called the "American Writers Congress." To the best of my recollection I never heard of the American Writers Congress nor of the League of American Writers, which is supposed to have organized it.

The second "listing" was in connection with membership in the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy. It was put on the Attorney General's subversive list.

In 1937 as a reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch I was sent to Spain to write a series of articles about the struggle of the Spanish government to put down the Fascist rebellion started by Franco. It was a grim and terrible struggle and I came back to America with a feeling of deep

compassion for the Spanish people.

Spain was obviously the first move in the Fascist conquest of Europe. Mussolini tried out his tanks and soldiers there and Hitler his planes and aviators.

In London, Paris and Washington a paralysis of uncertainty and division made it impossible to have any policy toward Spain, except one of drift. I joined with a few others to try to arouse opinion as to the true meaning of the Spanish civil war. Our efforts were largely futile.

As the democracies defaulted, Communist conspirators moved into power in Madrid. They were backed by the military assistance that Soviet Russia provided to Spain in limited amounts.

That was the ultimate tragedy. After the war had gone on for a certain time—perhaps after mid-1938—the only choice was in dictatorships. It was bound to end with either a Fascist or a Communist tyranny. Democracy had not had time to take root in Spain.

LIKEWISE in this country the organizations in which liberals and democrats had worked to arouse opinion on the true significance of Spain were taken over by Communists or determined fellow travelers. They were persistent, tireless, and they knew what they wanted which was to use any and all organizations to serve Moscow's objectives.

The only fault, as I see it, is that we who believed in democracy failed. We failed largely because there was no real effort to win. The Spanish tragedy was one of the most dismal phases of the era of Munich when so much went down the drain.

If our own doubts and fears have gone as far as this small incident illustrates, then we have good reason to wonder about the future of democracy here in the United States. Superintendent Corning is said to have been cracked down on by super-American groups in other school posts he has held. So perhaps his caution is understandable even though it must also seem pitiable.

What is outrageous is that a committee of Congress—or rather its agents—should set itself up to judge what is and what is not American. I have some ideas on that score myself. My forbears came to this country nearly 300 years ago and they came in search of freedom. It is the faith of free men that has made America great.

If we go on as we are going, if we copy what is worst in the Communist conspiracy, out of fear of that conspiracy, then we shall lose our greatness. We shall descend to the dumb and stricken subservience of the totalitarianism that George Orwell described so devastatingly in his book, 1984.

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Poison of Distrust

By Marquis Childs

Superintendent Corning's Ban

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As the democracies defaulted, Communist conspirators moved into power in Madrid. They were backed by the military assistance that Soviet Russia provided to Spain in limited amounts.

That was the ultimate tragedy. After the war had gone on for a certain time—perhaps after mid-1938—the only choice was in dictatorships. It was bound to end with either a Fascist or a Communist tyranny. Democracy had not had time to take root in Spain.

LIKEWISE in this country the organizations in which liberal and democrats had worked to arouse opinion on the true significance of Spain were taken over by Communists or determined fellow travelers. They were persistent, tireless, and they knew what they wanted which was to use any and all organizations to serve Moscow's objectives.

The only fault, as I see it, is that we who believed in democracy failed. We failed largely because there was no real effort to win. The Spanish tragedy was one of the most dismal phases of the era of Munich when so much went down the drain.

If our own doubts and fears have gone as far as this small incident illustrates, then we have good reason to wonder about the future of democracy here in the United States. Superintendent Corning is said to have been cracked down on by super-American groups in other school posts he has held. So perhaps his caution is understandable even though it must also seem pitiable.

What is outrageous is that a committee of Congress—or rather its agents—should set itself up to judge what is and what is not American. I have some ideas on that score myself. My forbears came to this country nearly 300 years ago and they came in search of freedom. It is the faith of free men that has made America great.

If we go on as we are going, if we copy what is worst in the Communist conspiracy out of fear of that conspiracy, then we shall lose our greatness. We shall descend to the dumb and stricken submissiveness of the totalitarianism that George Orwell described so devastatingly in his book, 1984.

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Washington Post
February 1, 1951

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Policy On Communism . . .

Have We Lost Initiative of Freedom?

ONE OF the criticisms leveled at American foreign policy in recent years was that this country was forever reacting to Communist action. Our policy was shaped by what the other side did. The initiative was left almost entirely to the opposition.



Childs

There was merit to this criticism. But many who made the charge have failed to realize that here at home we are reacting to the Communist threat by defensive measures that too often seem to imitate the repression of totalitarian communism.

To many of our friends in the free world it appears that we are losing the initiative of freedom which has made this country what it is. They have looked to us across the years for a positive faith in the ideals of freedom and individual responsibility at the heart of the American form of government.

The program to review the loyalty of employees of the Federal Government was first put into operation by an executive order issued by President Truman in 1947. The loyalty system was an outgrowth of the shocking disclosures in the case of Alger Hiss. The public learned in the Hiss case that an American who had had all the advantages of education and opportunity under the American system could reject his heritage and become so complete a convert to an alien belief as to use his official position to betray his country's secrets.

If there were many more like Hiss, then it should be

known as quickly as possible and proper action should be taken.

ONE WHO worked for a loyalty program in the Republican Eightieth Congress was Rep. Edward H. Rees (R-Kans.). Rees introduced a bill that would have created a permanent five-man loyalty review board. That bill passed the House in 1947 by a substantial majority. But the Senate never took it up.

Now Rees has reintroduced the same measure. He believes it will be passed by both Houses this time. And given the present climate of opinion on Capitol Hill he is probably right.

This would make loyalty investigation and review a permanent part of the American governmental system. It is for this reason disturbing to many who believe the phenomenon of disloyalty is a temporary one growing out of the upheaval of the world-wide depression, the threat of Nazi conquest and the alliance with Soviet Russia in World War II. Those who are dubious of a permanent loyalty system point out that only a tiny fraction of 1 percent of the Government's 2,500,000 employees were found to be disloyal under the current program. They also feel that the long-term aspects of the problem can be handled by the individual departments with the cooperation of the FBI.

Another concern over passage of such a law is that the new board would have the right to reopen all the 15,586 loyalty cases considered under the present executive order. Rees, who insists he is not looking under the bed for Communists, says these cases would not necessarily be looked into again but the authority would be there if it was desired to do so. He believes the present system has not been sufficiently thor-

ough or efficient and the pressures on such a board would be to go over once again many of the old cases.

SOME individuals have been under the necessity of proving their loyalty not once but two or three times as the executive order has been tightened to cover "reasonable doubt." They have sometimes had to refute idle gossip and malicious rumor.

As has often been said, no one has a right to a Government job. But orderly government is difficult, if not impossible, under the demoralization of constant loyalty reviews. Those with independence and imagination will have every incentive to get out of Government service.

President Eisenhower shortly after his election named a three-man board—Nelson Rockefeller; the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower; and Arthur Flemming, a Republican, who has served in several important offices and is now head of Ohio Wesleyan University—to study the problems of Government reorganization. They are reported to have recommended a top-level commission authorized to determine whether, on the one hand, the present loyalty program has been effective and, on the other hand, whether it has been fair to all concerned. While no official announcement of this has come out, it has already been attacked by those who want the politics of unlimited "Red hunting" to continue.

If these men who seem to hate freedom have their way, then every shadow of dissenting or even differing opinion will be stamped out. The imitations of the enemy will be to all intents and purposes complete.

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Tolson
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Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date: JAN 28 1953

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 Harbo ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tracy ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

Marquis Childs to Join Post-Dispatch Bureau

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The Post-Dispatch announced today that Marquis W. Childs, Washington columnist, will join its Washington bureau, effective Monday.

The newspaper said Mr. Childs, whose column is distributed through United Features Syndicate, will discontinue the column after March 1, but that arrangements have been made for his articles to be syndicated by United Features.

Mr. Childs left the Post-Dispatch in 1944 to join the syndicate. His first assignment will be the Big Four foreign ministers' conference in Berlin. After the conference Mr. Childs will tour Europe and North Africa to write a series of articles.

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Times-Herald _____
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 Wash. News _____
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 N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
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A Strange Film Shown to Soldiers

By Marquis Childs ^{A-12}

IN WHAT must surely be one of the most curious transactions ever to have taken place in the huge structure of the Federal bureaucracy one branch of Government is buying a propaganda film from a private firm that obtained the material for the film from another branch of Government.

The film in question is *Operation Abolition*. It is made up of newsreel and television film clips subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee. These were scenes taken by commercial TV and newsreel companies of the demonstrations which went on in San Francisco last May while an Un-American Activities Subcommittee was holding hearings into communism in education in California.

Committee members charged that students rioted under the direction of leading Communists in the area. They set out to prove this with the filmed scenes which, as subpoenaed, were turned over to Washington Video Productions, a private company. Chairman Francis Walter and another Committee member supplied a commentary.

Critics of *Operation Abolition* say it distorts the facts in an effort to prove its case. They cite in particular that the film shows Harry Bridges, notorious pro-Communist leader of the Pacific Coast longshoremen, entering the City Hall, where the hearings were held, as though he were about to direct the demonstrators when in fact he was not on the site at that time. Walter indignantly denies this and says that the timing of Bridges' introduction is a mere technical detail. He cites J. Edgar Hoover's support of the Communist charge in his analysis of the San Francisco episode.

WASHINGTON Video Productions has already sold more than 600 prints of the 45-minute film at \$100 each and a considerable number have been purchased by the Department of Defense. This came to light when a Defense Department official sought to interest the Department of State in either borrowing the Defense prints or buying copies of their own.

After looking into the circumstances, State Department officials said they were uninterested. A report on the film prepared by the general counsel's office in Defense said that the House Committee seemed to have encouraged the riots with the apparent end of showing how grave the opposition to Committee hearings was. The then Assistant Secretary in charge of manpower, Charles C. Finucane, said that if the Committee did not encourage the demonstrations they tolerated them, but this was outweighed by Hoover's analysis.

The film was introduced in Defense and is being promoted by John Broger, Deputy Director of Information and Education in the department. Broger authorized the purchase of four prints after, he says, he was struck by the resemblance the demonstrations in San Francisco bore to the massive student riots in Tokyo last summer.

He says that Communist tactics are the same across the board and American men in uniform must be alerted to them so they will recognize them whether they occur at home or abroad. The four prints are being shown to Reserve groups and also for research, according to Broger.

Tolson ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Belmont ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Malone ☒
McGuire ☒
Rosen ☒
Trotter ☒
Evans ☒
W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

*Verify if
such a film
was made*

Fallick

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The Washington Post and Times Herald ^{A-1}
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal

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BUT HE has a more ambitious plan, and that is for the Information and Education Division to make its own film, using some of the material in *Operation Abolition*. It would be based on Hoover's pamphlet, *Communist Target — Youth* which has been published as a House Un-American Activities Committee document.

The Army bought 30 prints of the film. These, according to the inquiry made by the State Department, are being shown to men recently inducted into the service.

To State Department officials it seemed extraordinary to say the least to equate the large-scale Japanese riots, which thousands of specially trained police were unable to hold in check, with the student demonstrations in San Francisco that were subdued with fire hoses and routine police methods. In Japan there is an extensive Communist apparatus that is a powerful force in the labor movement and within students' groups. But Americans seriously studying trends in Japan, such as John D. Rockefeller III, also pointed out last summer that pacifism and neutralism were major factors in the protest.

The new Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, is discovering that his vast domain takes in a remarkable range of activities. And some of them seem to have little to do with weapons and the men who use those weapons.

Harding-type Programs Harmful, Columnist Says

Congressional and other critics of the "danger-from-within" school feel that this approach to the Communist problem in the United States is doing more harm than good, wrote Marquis W. Childs, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in his copyrighted Washington column in Thursday's issue.

Childs said the critics were concerned because that approach rather than uniting Americans was having the opposite effect of creating fear, suspicion and hatred and of setting Americans against one another.

Childs cited Harding College at Searcy as "a center of the 'Communist-menace-from-within' doctrine." He noted that Harding College speakers dominated the programs of the "Strategy for Survival" conferences held at Fort Smith, Fayetteville and Little Rock last April 14-15.

Childs wrote that one of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's goals was to assure that the military was not playing politics under the guise of educating the public to the internal menace of communism.

Quotes Memorandum.

He quoted from a congressional memorandum on the part that military men have played in various "freedom forums" and "survival conferences" in which the theme is that the primary if not exclusive danger to the country is Communist infiltration. This theme is developed, he continued, by equating social legislation with socialism and socialism with communism. This goes so far as to include opposition, open if not implied, to programs such as foreign aid, which was championed by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower as well as President Kennedy, and also much of the Kennedy administration's domestic program.

The memorandum mentioned Harding College and the survival conferences in the examples it gave of what the military men were doing.

The military, under a directive of the Eisenhower Administration in 1958 that is still in force, entered the business of helping alert Americans to the need for a cold war strategy, Childs wrote, and he called this a radical departure

from American tradition.

Childs said that continued hammering on the internal subversion and infiltration theme suggested a failure by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other professional agencies to protect the nation from the Communist menace from within and implied that this role should be assumed by security agencies, preferably military.

Sponsored by C of C

The Strategy for Survival Conference at Little Rock was held April 15 at Central High School, sponsored "primarily"—as the announcements put it—by the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. Its chief promoter was C. D. Henley of Little Rock, a brigadier general in the Army Reserve. Members of military reserve units were urged to attend and if they did received credit in their military training records.

The principal speakers were George S. Benson, president, and Clifton L. Ganus, Jr., vice president, both of Harding College, and Charles T. Vetter Jr. of the United States Information Agency at Washington. Vetter, who was billed as the star of the program, took a tack that contrasted sharply with the Benson-Ganus approach and said that ignorance of the Communist threat was not an American characteristic.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
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